Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

The changes to be noted in this edition are not very extensive. External anatomy is studied in grasshopper and beetle; internal anatomy, in the larvæ of Corydalis and Holorusia; there are two chapters devoted to comparative anatomy of mouth parts and wings; there is a brief opening chapter on terminology, and another concluding one on methods of insect histology. The growth of eleven pages is chiefly due to the (new) chapter on the anatomy of the larva of the giant crane fly (Holorusia) by Professor Kellogg. This chapter, proposed as an alternative to the one on Corydalis, is a very desirable addition whether Corydalis be obtainable or not. Such statements as this, "The internal anatomy of all insects is exceedingly similar," continue to be repeated in the latest text-books of zoölogy; but it would seem that even the average "pure morphologist," for whom one grasshopper constitutes an entomological summer, should eventually learn their absurdity.

In the old chapters there are new paragraphs here and there. In the study of even such well-worn subjects as the skeleton of the grasshopper the discovery of new sclerites still goes on. Thus, in the last edition were noted for the first time *sternum* and *sternellum*, and in this one we note such new parts as *trochantin of the mandible* and *antennary sclerite*, etc.

For a simple, straightforward, condensed guide to the laboratory study of elementary insect anatomy, there is no such book elsewhere.

J. G. N.

The Breeding Habits of Cancer magister. — In 1884 Prof. J. Brown Goode wrote[1] concerning *Cancer magister:* "Nothing is known regarding the spawning season and habits of this species. The occurrence of a female with spawn in the San Francisco market has not yet been recorded by any naturalist." This last statement is still true, there being no scientific record, so far as I can learn, of the capture of this crab while it was carrying eggs. This is rather remarkable, since *Cancer magister* is the largest of the edible crabs of the Pacific coast of the United States, and extends from Sitka on the north, as far as Magdalena Bay, Lower California, to the south. In San Francisco Bay and vicinity they are common, and thousands are annually brought to the markets, where they hold as important a position as does Callinectes in the commerce of the eastern seaboard.

---

[1] *The Fisheries and Fishery Industries of the United States.* Section 1, Natural History of Useful Aquatic Animals. 1884.

On the 29th of December, 1900, two females carrying eggs were sent to the zoölogical department of Stanford University by Mr. J. B. Babcock of the California State Fish Commission. These were procured in the market and had been caught in San Francisco Bay. The eggs of one of these were in various stages of gastrulation, while the others were older, showing slight pigmentation of the eyes. During the following summer, while aboard a fishing steamer off the California coast, I was shown six females "in berry." In one of these the embryos were half-developed zoëas, and the young of another were only slightly more advanced, while the remaining carried larvæ almost ready to burst their membranes. The captain of the vessel stated that he had taken egg-bearing females in every month of the year, and that the "yellow eggs" (young stages) occurred from the first of October until some time in January. This statement is supported by the discovery of seven other females taken off Moss Landing in Monterey Bay during January, 1902. All these carried eggs, which were in various stages, ranging from late gastrulation to half-developed zoëas. It thus appears that the breeding season of *Cancer magister* commences in the late summer or during the autumn and usually continues until some time in the following summer. H. H.

Pratt's Invertebrate Zoölogy.[1] — This new book by Professor Pratt of Haverford College consists of a series of directions and descriptions for the guidance of students in their laboratory work in connection with comparative anatomical study of invertebrated animals. The types for study are selected from the following groups and in the order named: insects, myriapods, Crustacea, annelids, platyhelminths, Bryozoa, mollusks, ascidians, echinoderms, Hydrozoa, sponges, Protozoa. Several types from each of the important phyla are treated, and thus within groups the practical study is made truly comparative. This is important, for such comparisons as untrained students can make for themselves are necessarily limited in the usual series of types with a single representative of each important phylum. Another valuable feature of these practical directions is that each lesson is complete in itself, so that the sequence of types may be varied at the will of the teacher. This is also of advantage in selecting the exercises of which the book contains more than ordinarily can be accomplished in a single year's course. The author suggests the possibility of beginning with the last lessons on

---

[1] Pratt, H. S. *Invertebrate Zoölogy.* Boston, Ginn & Company, 1902. 210 pp.